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An Impossible Ideal.

ANY one who keeps in touch with philatelic literature cannot have failed to notice frequent remarks on the subject of colors and shades, and that such references usually conclude with a wish for a standard color chart, to serve as a guide to color nomenclature and to enable us to locate each color and shade

exactly, so that all who read may be able to determine precisely the thing which is being described. The ideal is very pleasing to contemplate, but there seems to be little possibility of its becoming a reality.

The names assigned to colors by different writers are certainly confusing and this condition is likely to continue, so long as men see with different eyes and obtain their ideas of colors from varied sources. In the first place, few of us have much education in the matter of color. On this subject women know more than men, but few women are stamp collectors, and we must consider the matter from a point of view which is almost exclusively masculine. Artists, decorators, dyers, dealers in fabrics, and a few others, have more or less information concerning colors, but even they are not agreed in the matter of names. Artists use a variety of terms which are quite unknown to dealers in dry goods. The rest of mankind know the primary colors, red, yellow and blue, and very little more. And the best of us are sometimes puzzled to draw a line between the darker shades of yellow and the lighter ones of orange, or to say where orange stops and red begins.

Even had we a color chart which was accepted and used by all, it is to be doubted if we would often be in accord in locating shades. Stamps frequently differ greatly in shade in the same printing and even in the same sheet. The nature of the design often changes the effect of a color. When the design is lightly engraved and has many open and uncolored spaces, the ink will appear to be of a much lighter tint than when it is applied to a design in which the engraving is heavier and the inked spaces are larger.

The inks used in printing stamps are derived from a variety of sources. They are of animal, vegetable or mineral origin. It will scarcely be necessary to say that there are marked differences in the appearance of the same color from any two of these sources. In recent years colors made from coal tar have been extensively used in printing stamps. These are termed aniline colors and they form a distinct group by themselves. They are usually bright, glossy, somewhat metallic, and highly sensitive to light, gasses and moisture. They include many vivid shades of rose, magenta, purple,

green, blue, etc. Apparently they present a great temptation to printers to mix them and, as a result, we have some startling and almost unnamable combinations. Many of the peculiar names which have appeared in the catalogues, of late, are due to this mixing.

Some years ago a number of us took up the question of color nomenclature and color charts and studied them thoroughly. In the beginning we found that there was no such thing as an official standard of colors and shades. Manufacturers usually had their own standards, which differed, one from another, to a greater or less degree. After trying to reconcile a number of these standards and failing either to make a combination of or a satisfactory selection from them, we were forced to conclude that the task was all but hopeless. Since that time, there has been placed on the market the nearest approach to the ideal color chart which has yet been printed, but it does not appear that even this can be made available for practical use.

This is called the *Prang Standard of Color* and contains seven large colored plates. Each plate is divided into seven rows and each row is composed of the colors of the spectrum or a modification of them. Each row is subdivided into twenty-four small blocks. The first plate is called the "Pure color series." In the first row we have the spectrum colors; in the second row, the same colors with a trifling addition of white; in the third row, a further addition of white; and so on, until the seven rows are completed. Plate II is labeled "First shade series" and is the same as plate I except that each little block of color has been made slightly duller by the admixture of a very small amount of black. In plate III a little more black is added, and this is continued until, in plate VII, scarcely any trace of the original bright colors can be seen, the whole plate appearing to be composed of various shades of gray. Here we have a total of 1,176 shades, yet we do not hesitate to say that it would not be possible to match among them all the shades in a large collection, even excepting the unusual combinations among the aniline colors.

The ideal color chart would appear to be about as unattainable as the fabled pot of gold which lies buried at the foot of the rainbow.



The Stamps of Greece.

BY CRAWFORD CAPEN.

It was in the year 1891 that I first made an effort to mount the stamps of Greece in a German album, which was arranged according to A. E. Glasewald, and found the result exceedingly unsatisfactory.

I then became satisfied that it was necessary to find some thoroughly scientific method of working out the numberless problems presented by these stamps before it would be possible to present to collectors results that would be worthy of their attention.

There is no documentary evidence of reliable character in relation to the different issues which have been made from time to time. The consequence of this has been a tendency to guess at the dates and succession of the issues. These guesses have had more or less of plausible backing in the shape of dates of cancellation found on stamps and incidental documentary evidence. The fact, however, that more than one mind was doing the guessing, and that much depended on the arguments put forth to substantiate the views held by different students, threw the whole subject into a chaotic state, from which it has only recently begun to emerge.

The questions involved have been treated, during the last few years, in a sensible and measurably successful manner by English specialists whose work has shed much light upon what was a very difficult problem.

It occurred to me in 1891 that there was only one way in which a definite and decisive settlement of the questions involved could be secured. The stamps of Greece frequently bear dates of cancellation. It is safe to say that, on an average, about one stamp in ten bears a legible, dated cancellation. This statement, however, requires the modification that such dates are legible to the student. For example, February and April in the dates end with the letter "P". A case may be found in which the year of date is plain but the letter "P" of the month alone appears. The student knows that these two months only end with this letter and that there are four letters in the abbreviation for February and only three in that for April. Thus a gauge showing a distance of a trifle more than one millimeter between the circumference of the circle in which is the date and the letter "P" proves the date February; but if about two and one half millimeters is shown, the date is surely April.

Innumerable little things of like nature make it possible to discover the dates on about one tenth of the Greek stamps examined.

This is true of the stamps of the first type between January, 1863, and 1888, when the second type appeared. Information in relation to the prints before Jan'y 1, 1863, must be sought by other methods than examining dates, since it was customary, during the first two years, to be particular not to strike the dating stamp upon the stamp and, therefore, the period of issue may not be determined by this means. There are, however, few difficulties presented by these early issues. Practically all questions are solved by an understanding of the issues from 1863 to 1888. The later stamps have been watched as issued, and a full knowledge of them secured.

It will occur to every one that there is not much to be learned by the finding of one dated stamp of a denomination or one of each different nomination. Greek stamps were good for postage without limit of time

and I have here, for instance, a 2 lepta Paris print bearing the date February, 1866. The gathering together, however, of large quantities of these stamps and the mounting of them according to dates appearing on them, gives to the student a general view of the facts relating to their issue, which enables him to understand them better than is possible by any other attainable means. The principal objection that I have had to articles written on these stamps has been that some positive statements in them have been proved to be incorrect, by dates on stamps in my possession.

The question immediately arose: Are other statements equally liable to doubt?

I cannot claim more for what I present in these articles than the stamps themselves reveal. A larger collection may show more facts, but, during these ten years, enough specimens have been gathered so that a general classification can be made which will be subject only to minor modifications as future discoveries add to the facts at hand.

The method of mounting Greek stamps which I have followed for purposes of study has been as follows: An album was prepared with the names of the months January, February etc., at the top of the page and the years 1861; 1862 etc. down the side. A position was thus provided for every month of every year for each separate denomination.

Stamps, as fast as dates upon them have been determined, have been placed in their appropriate positions, and thus, although no denomination is complete so far as every month is concerned, most of them are sufficiently represented so that the book reveals the consecutive issues clearly. It has been my practice to preserve every dated specimen, no matter whether the corresponding date was in the collection or not. It has been possible, by this practice, to mount the stamp apparently issued at the date upon it, and to place the other stamps beneath it. It is quite easy, when one has quantities of dated stamps mounted, to see which is the issue of the period. For instance the 20 lepta, fine Athens print, was issued in 1861-62. The first coarse print that I have is dated January, 1863. The majority of these stamps that I have dated 1863 and 1864 are, however, fine prints, but when coarse prints of the same months are secured I mount them over the fine ones, as the possession of the 20 of January shows that this is the coarse print period, and therefore fine prints of these years are merely stamps left over, either in post offices or in the hands of individuals. It is of course possible, and even probable, that the government had on hand both fine and coarse prints at the same time, and issued them to the public indiscriminately; but the selection of the earliest date on a stamp, where large quantities are secured, will give us the date of the issue of any variety, as certainly as it is now possible to determine it; and its period of exclusive use is that of the months which precede the appearance of a new variety.

There are cases in which my book of mounted stamps disputes the conclusions of the best authorities on Greek stamps. I sometimes find a stamp dated months before the date given as that of its issue, conclude in this case (always providing that I have read the description of the varieties correctly, which is difficult in the cases of some stamps) that my book gives the truth.

There are other instances in which I do not find a stamp dated as early as the time given for the issue.

The conclusion must be either that my collection is deficient, as may certainly be the case, or else, as is also possible, the date has been given with no more authority than in the former case in which my record effectually disproves the statement made.

The above point is made merely to show writers on difficult subjects how much better it is to state one's reasons for any position taken.

The position is worth no more than the reason underlying it and, although it may be a perfectly correct position, it lacks force with a student if he cannot see why it is taken.

I give as the general foundation of these articles on Greek stamps the earliest dated specimens which I have seen. I trust any students of this most interesting of countries who may possess specimens of dated stamps, producing a modification of the views herein set forth, will send them to me, in order that corrections of these articles may be made and as full a statement of the facts as possible be furnished for the benefit of collectors.

The arrangement of dated stamps of each denomination, according to months and years, having been carried on for about ten years, I have recently begun an arrangement growing out of this, which was the goal aimed at when the collection was begun, namely, the mounting of all the denominations issued in each year by themselves. Thus a line across the page contains the stamps of 1861 from 1l to 80l, Paris print, in the earliest shades. The next, the same stamps in the later shades. The next, the earliest Athens print in all values. Then the stamps of each year follow in consecutive order.

The whole will form a complete collection of the stamps of Greece, chronologically arranged, but there are some years in which it is, as yet, impossible to arrive at reasonably certain conclusions. However, the purpose of these articles is to furnish the collector with the means of classifying his Greek stamps, and this can be done, so far as the requirements of most collectors are concerned.

The first and most important thing for the collector is to be able to distinguish with accuracy between the different prints of the stamps of Greece.

A series of cuts has been prepared for the purpose of aiding in this matter. The central portion of a 1 lepton stamp of each of five general divisions is here shown.

1. Paris Print, 1861.
2. Clear Athens Print, 1861-62.
3. Coarse Athens Print, 1863-69.
4. Cleaned Plate Athens Print, 1870-76.
5. Very Coarse Athens Print, 1877-88.

The dates given in this list will serve as general divisions only, for the different periods overlap, and also the stamps of one period, in individual instances, closely resemble those of other periods. There are, for example, some of the prints of No. 3, coarse Athens, which resemble closely No. 5, the very coarse prints of the later period. They are however distinguishable by their colors, which vary from period to period.

Again the stamps of No. 4, cleaned plate, gradually deteriorated and became first like No. 3, coarse Athens, and then became No. 5, the very coarse print from dirty plates.

Let us first notice the distinctive prints of our illustrations. It has been conclusively shown that all the varieties of the 1 lepton stamp were printed from the same plate and, since this is at the present time undisputed, it is not necessary to consider all the reasons for this conclusion. One of the most weighty seems to be sufficient, that is that certain flaws, which are found in stamps of the early prints, reappear in the latest prints and occupy the same positions in the plate. There is also little or no reason for thinking that all varieties were not printed from the same plate. The varieties found are such

as may be fully accounted for by attempts to renovate the plates by the process of cleaning rather than retouching.



I.

Cut I shows the central portion of the Paris print. The noticeable peculiarities are the fine horizontal lines on the cheek, which, because of their fineness, break up into dots and dashes. It will be noticed also that these lines begin at the left with a sharp point, widen as we pass to the center and end at the right in a sharp point. This is also noticeable in the lines on the back of the neck. This seems to be characteristic of prints from the plate when in its best condition.



II.

Cut II shows the fine Athens print. It will be noticed at once that the horizontal lines on cheek and neck begin and end in blunted points. The lines are more nearly the same thickness throughout, and are less broken up into dots and dashes.

These lines are, however, fine and separate one from another. Our cuts are not exaggerated and frequently we find specimens of the stamps themselves in which the peculiarities noted are even more plainly shown than in these cuts.



III.



IV.

Cut III is of the coarse Athens print. It will be noticed that the lines on cheek and neck are not so fine as in cut II. It is usually the case that some of them in each stamp examined are so rough and irregular that they touch one another at certain points.

Cut IV shows the plate cleaned, after it had become so dirty that stamps printed from it were too poor to satisfy the postal authorities. The principal characteristics of the II of the cleaned plate are the shortness of the lines on the cheek and the return to the pointed end of each line, such as we noticed in Cut I Paris print. It is also characteristic of the cleaned plate in many of the values, that the lines on the cheek break up into dots and dashes to some extent, although not so much as in the specimens of the Paris Print. This peculiarity will be noticed in our cut in the lines just in front of the ear and also at the base of the neck.



V.

Cut V shows the plate in its last and worst state, when it had been allowed to deteriorate to such an extent that all lines on cheek and neck were exceedingly coarse, blunt at the ends, and in many cases the ink ran together producing solid blotches of color on the back of the neck and at the throat.

These cuts show the five main differences in the stamps of Greece. The descriptions will require modifications for the different values, but the collector who uses them as the foundation of his classification of the stamps of Greece will find it possible to make an arrangement of the different issues which will be complete and satisfactory.

To be continued.

History of the Postage Stamps of Alsace and Lorraine.

By JULES BOUVÉZ.

Alsace and Lorraine, now a state of the German Empire, was united with it on June 9th, 1871, after having been ceded by the Treaty of Frankfurt of May 10th, 1871. It is composed of the following: The department of Bas Rhin (Lower Rhine); the department of Haut Rhin (Upper Rhine); less one-half of the district of Bellefort; of several districts of the Moselle (Metz, Thionville, Sarreguemines); of the Meurthe (Castle Salins and Sarrebourg); of several cantons of the Vosges (Saales and Scherneck). It has a superficial area of 14,507 kilometres and a population of 1,641,220 inhabitants.

The postage stamps, generally known as the postage stamps of Alsace Lorraine, are the postage stamps created during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71, by the North German Postal District, for account of the Prussian government. These stamps were used not only by the German troops during their occupation of French territory, but also by the inhabitants of the invaded departments, who could thus preserve their postal relations, notwithstanding the general disorder created by the war.

The stamps of Alsace-Lorraine, although modest in appearance, have acquired a real interest as, in consequence of the great advance in price during recent years, they have enlisted the attention of philatelists. A detailed study of these stamps will, therefore, we think, be greatly appreciated by our readers.

The general characteristic of the stamps of Alsace-Lorraine lies in the simplicity of the design, which is the same for all values placed in use. In fact, they bear neither name, portrait, arms, nor ornamentation of any kind.

On a network ground, similar to that adopted in 1857-58 for the issues of Prussia, there appears, in the centre, the figure of value expressed in French money; above, in a straight line, the word "POSTES"; below, the word "CENTIME." The entire network is surrounded by a frame one-half millimetre wide, in the same color as the inscriptions; and the perforation which surrounds the frame is 14 $\frac{1}{2}$.

It is rather strange that the Prussian government, which issued these stamps and, in consequence, became the beneficiary of the postage collected in the territory which it had invaded, should have selected this special stamp with French inscriptions, instead of adopting, for example, the German postage stamps with a surcharge, which would have produced an additional income of about one-fifth, on account of the difference between German and French currency. The course adopted, however, had a foundation, as, while sparing the French population all unnecessary annoyance, there was avoided the reduction in postal receipts, which would inevitably have resulted from the reluctance of the inhabitants to use a German stamp in French territory, and which, on the whole, would have materially reduced the income.

Besides the French inscriptions, they were careful to preserve in the Alsace-Lorraine stamps the old colors of the French stamps, which had become familiar to the public, as well as the French rates; and the issue was limited to low values, which were particularly adapted for the interior postal service of the departments.

Before undertaking the description of the various types of the values issued, it will not be uninteresting to indicate the circumstances under which

these different values were placed in use, and to recall the successive periods at which their employment was authorized in the different central offices.

When the Emperor Napoleon left the camp at Chalons, on August 21st, 1870, the King of Prussia, in his position as commander of the allied armies, issued to the commissioners placed under the orders of the military governors of Strasbourg and Metz precise instructions for the collection of taxes, as well as for the organization and conduct of the different branches of the public service. In regard to the mails, which had for a time been suspended, the royal rescript was as follows:

"In order to re-establish the postal service wherever the situation may permit, the post offices shall remain accessible to the public for the forwarding of correspondence, but the governors general are authorized, at their discretion to prohibit the access for the public whenever they think it necessary."

On September 6th, 1870, after the surrender of the French armies at Sedan, there appeared a new order directing the creation of the postage stamps of Alsace-Lorraine. We extract from it as follows:

Berlin, 6th September, 1870.

"The prepayment of letters within the jurisdiction of the post at Nancy shall be, in future, by means of new postage stamps, bearing the designation 'POSTE' and the value in centimes. There shall be issued postage stamps of 1, 2, 4, 10 and 20 centimes, as follows:

1 centime,	printed in light green on white paper
2 centimes,	" dark brown on white paper
4 "	" gray on white paper
10 "	" light brown on white paper
20 "	" blue on white paper

"The stamps of 1, 2 and 4 centimes shall be used for the prepayment of printed matter, newspapers, samples and business papers.

"The stamp of 10 centimes is intended for the prepayment of letters for the occupied territory, and the 20 centimes shall be used for heavy letters."

At the time these stamps appeared, the existing tariffs were established as follows:

On ordinary letters up to 15 grammes, 10 centimes.

For postal cards, 10 centimes.

Newspapers and samples, for each 40 grammes, 4 centimes.

For registration, 25 centimes.

As may be seen, the decree ordering the creation of the stamps had not foreseen the necessity for a special value for the registration of shipments, and it was only two months later that this gap was filled.

The decree relating to the issue of the first five values reached the central post office of Nancy on September 8th, 1870, that is to say, fifteen days after it was opened, and the sale of the first stamps began two days later.

Three days after the surrender of the city of Strasbourg, a German postal bureau was established there. On October 20th a bureau was also created at Reims, and on the 27th of October, immediately after the surrender of Metz, a central post office was established there also.

These bureaus were subordinate to that of Nancy, and were not considered by the Germans as central post offices.

Finally, on November 27th, 1870, as a result of the forward march of the German armies, all the routes covered were placed in communication with the fixed lines already established, and a regular postal service was operated, with 121 bureaus of the German post office strung along the line of march.

In regard to the general organization of the service, the German post office

contained two superior and distinct administrations, which maintained their functions from August 24th, 1870 to March 10th, 1871. These two administrations comprised:

First: The military post, for each of the three great army corps formed at the beginning of the war.

Second: The civil post, installed in the old French offices, or which were maintained by the military trains under the name of "Itinerant" offices.

A short time after the issue of the first five stamps it was seen that, in order to facilitate the postal relations between districts invaded and Germany, Belgium and particularly Switzerland, the issue of two new values was absolutely necessary.

On October 28th, 1870, there appeared, therefore, a third order, from which we extract the following :

"We, William, by the grace of God, King of Prussia, etc., Commander-in-Chief of the German armies, decree :

"The postal establishments require, under regulation of the superior authority of posts, to have at their disposal postage stamps for the prepayment of postal shipments and to sell them at the face value which appears marked thereon.

"Besides the stamps now in use, there shall be issued postage stamps of 5 centimes (green) and 25 centimes (dark brown).

"The postal establishments are also authorized to sell prepaid envelopes and postal cards. However, they shall charge for the envelopes an additional sum, sufficient to cover the cost of manufacture."

This new order was put in force only in so far as it concerned the two new stamps of 5 and 25 centimes, which were placed on sale in the bureaus of the invaded territory after November 3d, 1870. In regard to the envelopes and postal cards, we can only say that they were never issued.

About four months later, by virtue of a convention signed at Reims on March 10th, 1871, France recovered possession of the postal service in all parts of its territory, which it retained after the provisional conclusion of peace on February 26th, 1871.

The use of the stamps of Alsace-Lorraine therefore ceased in France, after March 10th, 1871. However, in order to facilitate the disposition of the quantities remaining on hand in the 169 bureaus of Alsace-Lorraine which has been districts of French territory, the sale of these stamps was continued until January 1st, 1872, from which date and until February 18th, 1872, they were exchanged for German stamps.

The varieties of the stamps of Alsace-Lorraine are numerous and may be divided as follows : First, varieties of network ; second, varieties of impression ; third, varieties in shade.

In the manufacture of these stamps two plates were used ; the first to produce the impression of the network and the second for the printing of the border and the inscriptions.

After the first impression on the sheets for the network, they were placed, with the points of the network down, on a second plate. Either on purpose or through inattention, certain sheets were reversed when placed on the second plate, thus producing the inverted network. A cursory examination of the stamps reveals the difference. In the normal network the points are turned towards the top, whereas in the inverted they are turned toward the bottom.

The Hague Philatelic Exhibition.

NOTES ON MOST OF THE EXHIBITS AND LISTS OF AWARDS.

By F. E. WILSON.

All persons connected with philately who paid a visit to the stamp exhibition held at The Hague from the 9th to the 19th of August, will, I venture to think, always look back upon it as having been among the most pleasant events of their philatelic careers. For the exhibition (which was the second held at The Hague within the last six years), philatelists are indebted to the "Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Postsegelverzamelaars." Now that the exhibition has finally closed its doors and all the treasures that it contained have been returned to their respective owners, it may be fairly pronounced to have been a great success in every way.

The locale was from every point of view admirable, the stamps being shown in the main pavilion of the Royal Zoological Botanical Gardens ; the pavilion was spacious and lofty, having at one end a stage for theatrical performances and at the other a small pavilion adjoining, which was used as a restaurant, where excellent light refreshments and meals were obtainable. The lighting was from above and was good in every way, without however allowing the sun's rays to penetrate sufficiently to damage any of the delicate stamps exposed. The delightful gardens which surround the pavilion and contained a small collection of animals and birds, made a charming place to rest in, when one was weary of studying the exhibits. It may be fairly said that the close examination of a philatelic exhibition is in every way as arduous and fatiguing as visiting a picture gallery, and that the advantage of having such a delightful oasis as the aforementioned gardens to retire to (in order the more thoroughly to digest the philatelic knowledge acquired), is by no means inconsiderable.

The Zoological Botanical Gardens are situated within about 12 minutes walk from the centre of The Hague, and the electric cars from the centre of the town to Scheveningen and vice versa pass the gates every few minutes.

The acting Committee consisted of Jhr. C. Ph. L. Van Kinschot, President ; C. M. H. Kroesen, Treasurer ; A. C. W. Roodenburg, Secretary ; five other Dutch gentlemen and Mr. W. Moser, of Rowayton, U. S. A. Several of the committee were at all times to be found in the building and gave any information with reference to the exhibits in the most courteous manner possible.

The Jury consisted of no less than thirteen gentlemen, six Dutchmen and Messrs. J. Bernichon, Paris, Dr. Diena, Rome, W. Doring Beckton, Manchester, Th. Lemaire, Paris, A. de Reutgerskiold, Ouchy, E. Stock, Berlin, and Dr. Vedell, Copenhagen. Of these latter gentlemen all were present with the exception of M. J. Bernichon (who was unable to leave Paris, owing to illness) and Messrs. Stock and Vedell.

The attendance at the exhibition was satisfactory, although I was not present during the last few days when the price of admission was lowest. Unfortunately very few English collectors turned up, and the only ones I saw were Messrs. Abbott & Doring Beckton. American philately was I

NOTE.—The numbers given are from the 60th Edition of the Standard Catalogue.

believe, represented only by Mr. W. Moser. Continental dealers were present in considerable numbers.

The official opening of the exhibition took place at 3 p. m. on Friday afternoon August 9th and, in order to be present at this ceremony, it was necessary to have a special ticket. During the remainder of the time viz., from the 10th to the 19th inst., the exhibition was open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. In this respect another hour might, with advantage to the public, have been tacked on at each end. The price of admission ranged (according to the day) from 1 gulden to 25 cents.

In connection with the exhibition the following programme of festivities was organized by the Committee, and successfully carried out. On Friday the 9th an informal dinner was held at the exhibition at 6 P. M., and after this was a military concert in the gardens. Tuesday the 13th, was devoted to a steamboat trip, in which about forty persons connected with philately participated. Train was taken for Rotterdam at 8.30 A. M. and from thence steamer to the Hook of Holland and back via Dordt and the Southern Channels. The day was terminated by (I was informed) a most excellent dinner, followed by a concert at the Zoological Gardens in Rotterdam; the return train left for The Hague at 10.30 P. M. The official festivities were concluded on Thursday, August 15th, by an elaborate dinner in the Kurhaus of Scheveningen, at 6 P. M. After dinner the list of awards was announced and the proceedings terminated by a concert on the terrace, and a display of fireworks on the beach, including some special philatelic set pieces.

Speaking generally of the exhibits, it may be safely said that European stamps predominated, and that, as far as English colonial stamps were concerned, there was not a really first-class specialized collection in the whole exhibition. Taking classes I—VII, Holland and colonies, as representative of the best that Dutch philately can produce, it must be admitted that specialism in Holland falls far short of what it is in England. Good ranges of shades are with us the very essence of a special collection, but to Mijnheer they apparently present no attraction. As an example of this I would mention the first issue of Holland, which is notoriously rich in distinct shades. The second best collection of unused Holland in the exhibition (that of Jhr. C. P. L. van Kinschot, which obtained the silver gilt medal in its class and the special bronze medal given by H. M. the Queen of Holland), contained only one single unused specimen of each value, and one additional copy of the 5c. The mounting and arrangement of the stamps, generally speaking, was not equal to what was seen at the two large English exhibitions. The predominating idea of a special collection, as shown by the two principal Dutch-owned exhibits, is to obtain firstly single specimens, secondly blocks of four, and thirdly strips of three of all varieties, and this idea was faithfully adhered to as far as possible. This singular arrangement makes the examination of a collection a much more difficult matter than if singles, blocks and strips of each kind were arranged together.

From the above remarks it must not be imagined that the exhibition containing no meritorious collections of Holland, as at least three very fine ones were shown. At the same time, I am inclined to think that in the whole show there was not a thoroughly first class, all round specialized collection of Holland.

The exhibitors generally were very well arranged and numbered consecutively from 1 to 107, so that it was a comparatively easy matter to locate any special exhibit. The neatly got up and well arranged official catalogue, containing upwards of 80 pages, reflects considerable credit on its compilers.

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE EXHIBITS AND LIST OF AWARDS.

Class I.—Division A.

Special collections of Holland and Colonies, unused only.

H. H. J. Schäfer,—*Gold medal.*

The Holland were a very fine lot, only fairly well arranged and included among the singles:—

First issue, 1852: 5 shades of the 5c, from very pale washy blue to deep blue, (the true milky blue was wanting) 3 shades of 10c and two of 15c.
Second issue, 1864: 3 shades of 5c, 4 of 10c and 3 of 15c, one being a very worn impression and having a washed out appearance.

The 1867 issue in the rare perf. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ consisted of 5c, single and vertical pair 10c, 15c on bleuté, very fine, and 20c green; the other two varieties of perf. of this issue, viz: perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, and 13 to 14 were not properly divided, neither was the set on bleuté separated, the 5 and 10c only being shown in this state. The other principal stamps of this issue were two copies each of the 15, 20, 25, and 50c.

1869-70 issue consisted of two shades each $\frac{1}{2}$, 1c black, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$ c and four shades of 1c green. Many shades were wanting and the clean and rough cut perfs. were not separated.

1872-75 issue included complete sets in perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, and $13\frac{1}{2}$, also a set perf. 13-14 small holes, without 'of course' the $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.

1891 94 issue (Queen) included numerous shades of all values and among them two distinct shades of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ g lilac rose and ultramarine (first color). This issue was very well divided into the three printings.

Unpaid, 1870, included a copy of the 5c on yellow paper.

Unpaid, 1881-87, complete sets of types I, II, III, and IV, and also a number of varieties of perforation. Many of the values of this issue were also shown in so-called fifth and sixth types. These were simply flawed plates, type V being flawed under the "ET" of "BETALEN," and type VI in the circle just above "PORT."

The current unpaid included reconstructed blocks of four each $2\frac{1}{2}$, 5 and $12\frac{1}{2}$ c, showing types I, II, and III.

After the single copies followed the blocks of four. These included the 1852 and 1864 issues complete and very fine. The 1867 issue was represented by blocks of 25 each 5c and 10c, the former being on bleuté.

1869-70 issue consisted of blocks of four or six of each value and three additional shades of 1c green and two of $1\frac{1}{2}$ c.

1872-75 issue (King) blocks of four or six of each value, including block of six, 5c and blocks of four each 25c and $2\frac{1}{2}$ g perf. 13-14, small holes.

1891-94 (1st Queen issue), all in blocks of four, as follows:

Three good shades of 3c, 4 of 5c, 2 of $7\frac{1}{2}$ c, 4 each of 10c and $12\frac{1}{2}$ c, 2 of 15c, 3 of 20c, 4 of $22\frac{1}{2}$ c, 3 of 25c and 2 of 50c.

The Unpaid, 1870 issue, consisted of a block of six 5c and four 10c.

The second and current issues of Unpaid were complete in blocks of four, irrespective of types.

The strips in this collection included:

Three each 5c deep blue, and 10c, 1852 issue.

Four each 5, 10, and 15c, 1864 issue.

Third issue only a pair of 20c.

All the later issues were generally shown in strips of three, including many shades of the 1891-94 (Queen) issue, and a top strip of 10 of the 3c with full margins, showing double perf. half way down through each stamp.

The Dutch Indies included among the singles, two nice shades of 10c, 1864, imperf., one in a claret red color.

1870-74: from three to six shades of all values, including 1, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50c, and 2½g perf. 13-14 small holes; pair of 10s, one being the variety with broken "C" in "CENT".

1876-86: 2c violet brown and 2½c imperf.; the 2c yellow, error of color, looked remarkably like a chemical changeling.

The 1892-97 issue included a copy of the 20c with broken "E" in "CENT".

The Unpaid, 1882-86 issues, were complete in all four types and the 5c was also shown in the so-called 5th and 6th types.

The blocks of four included 10c, 1864, imperf.; 1, 15, 25c and 2½g. 1870-74: perf. 13-14 small holes, very fine; and the later issues complete with the exception of the current surcharged set.

Unpaid, 1874-76 issue: 5c ochre (specimen) 10, 15c and two shades of the 20c.

Unpaid, 1882-88 issue: blocks of four of all values, irrespective of types, and an additional block of the 5c, each stamp being the variety with shaded "T" in "CENT".

The pairs and strips of three included two pairs of 10c, 1864, in a pale and dark shade. The 1870-86 issues were complete in strips of three, with the exception of the 2½g, which was wanting, and the common 12½c was shown only in a pair. The later issues were nearly complete. The only value of the first issue Unpaid shown was the 15c; the second and current issues were nearly complete.

Curacao included a fine set of the first issue, 2½ to 50c, on bleuté paper. The later issues were mostly complete included a copy of the 25 and 30c grey, 1891, with double surcharge. A nice set of specimen stamps of many values added to the interest of this exhibit. All values of the Unpaid, 1889 issue, were shown complete in all three types.

Unpaid, 1892-98 issue, consisted of 2½, 5, 10, 12½, and 25c, three varieties of type of each, 15c type III only, and 20 and 30c type I only.

The following values were shown from flawed plate, which consisted of a white speck before "T" of "BETALEN." 1889 issue: 5, 20, 30, and 40c; 1892-98 issue: 10c only.

Among the blocks of four Curacao, I would specially mention three very fine ones of the first issue, viz: 2½, 3, and 5c on bleuté. The remaining stamps were nearly complete in this condition as well as in strips of three.

Surinam, 1873: 2½, 3, 5, 10, 25 and 50c bluish paper. Numerous shades and varieties of perf. of this issue on white paper, and also of the succeeding one.

1892: 2½ on 50c brown orange with double surcharge.

1900: 25 on 40c dark brown with surcharge at top over Surinam instead of at bottom over old value.

Unpaid, 1885 issue, three types each of 2½, 5, 20, 30 and 50c; and four types each of 10, 25, and 40c.

Unpaid, 1892-96 issue, three types each of 2½, 5, 10, 20 and 25c.

The Unpaid of this colony also included several values showing flaw before "T" of "BETALEN".

A fairly complete collection of Surinam was also shown in blocks of four, without, however, any of the first issue on bleuté. Most values were also similarly represented in strips of three.

Jhr. C. P. L. van Kinschot.—*Silver gilt medal.*

This collection was also fine and somewhat better arranged than the former one. Among the Holland the following were prominent:

1852: one single copy of each value only and one extra copy of the 5c in a pale shade. The rare milky blue was also missing in this exhibit. The blocks consisted of four of the 5c deep blue and six of the 10c.

1864: one single copy of each and an extra 5c in a deep color, described as Haarlem print, strip of three each 5 and 10c and block of four each 5, 10 and 15c.

1867 issue was weak and included in the rare perf. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ one copy each 5, 10 and 15c. The set on bluish paper was not separated in any way, and the 15 and 20c in that condition were not represented. Blocks of this issue appear to be much rarer than of the first and second issues and this collection only included a strip of three and block of four of the 5c.

1869-70: singles, strips of three and blocks of four of each value, but several shades short.

1872-75: 5 and 10c only shown in the small holes perf. The blocks of four included all values up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ g.

1891-94 included a fine lot of the first shades, in singles, strips and blocks of four, including the first color of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ g (No. 51a), in a fine block of four.

Strange to relate, the 10c lake (No. 43b), was wanting in a block.

Unpaid. Among the 1870 issue were strips of three each 5 and 10c and blocks of six 5c and four 10c.

1881-87 issue included all four types quite complete and also a number of the rarer varieties of perf. in the four types. This exhibit contained in addition a large number of strips, blocks and entire sheets of Unpaid stamps, showing the different type varieties *se tenant*.

Dutch Indies, 1864 and 1868 issues: a single copy and block of four of each.

1870-74 issue contained a complete set 1c to $2\frac{1}{2}$ g, perf. 13-14 small holes, and strips of three each 1c, 20c and $2\frac{1}{2}$ g, strip of four 5c and a block of four each 1c, 15c, 20c and $2\frac{1}{2}$ g, all being in the small holes perf.

Unpaid, 1874-76, issue was very strong and included a block of four each 5, 10, 15, and 20c, horizontal strips of three each 5, 15, and 20c and a vertical strip of three 10c.

Unpaid, 1882-88 issue: a complete set of singles in all four types.

Curacao, first issue: $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 5, 10, 25 and 50c on bluish paper and very complete sets on white, showing the different varieties of perf.

The Unpays, 1890 issue, were complete with the exception of the rare 25c, type II.

Surinam, 1873: $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 5, 10, 25 and 50c on bluish paper, a single copy

of each. The sets on white paper of this and the 1885-89 issue were very complete in all varieties of perf. in singles, strips of three and blocks of four. The 1893 issue, provisionals of 1898 (including 10 on 25c ultramarine, No. 34a), and 1900 issue were also complete in singles, strips of three and blocks of four. The Unpaid, 1885 issue, were complete in singles of all known types with the exception of the 10c, type II. Most of the values were also shown in blocks of four and strips of three, irrespective of types.

J. A. Wreesman, Jr.—*Silver medal.*

This was a smaller collection than either of the two preceding ones, the stamps were nearly all in choice condition, well arranged and described, every specimen being neatly framed round in black ink and marked as to date, perf. and type.

Holland, 1852 : The first issue was very strong, and included seven shades of the 5c, pair, strip of three and block of four ditto. In this exhibit also, the rare milky blue shade was wanting. Two single shades of 10c, pair, strip of three and block of four ditto. Two copies of 15c and fine strip of three ditto. This gentleman's first issue were unquestionably the best lot in the exhibition.

The 1864 issue was weaker, and consisted only of single copies four shades of 5c, seven of 10c, and three of 15c.

The 1867 issue was also not strong, the best stamps being two copies of the 50c, and a number of pairs and strips of the 5c.

1872-75 issue, singles strips and blocks of most varieties of perforation, including a pair of 15c, and strip of three $2\frac{1}{2}$ g, perf. 13-14 small holes.

The later issues were very well shown and included a number of pairs, strips and blocks.

Unpaid, 1881-87 : complete sets of all four types, and also partially complete sets of the different varieties of perfs., and a good number of blocks, part and whole sheets, showing the different types and settings, *se tenant*.

Dutch Indies consisted principally of a nice collection of single specimens; blocks were shown of the commoner kinds only.

Unpaid, 1882-88 : all four types complete, and part sets in the various perfs.

Curacao, first issue : $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 5, 10, 25 and 50c on bluish paper.

Unpaid, 1889 : $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 50c complete in all three types, with the exception of the 25c type II.

Unpaid, 1892-98 : types I, II, III, of each $2\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10, $12\frac{1}{2}$ and 25c ; 10c and 15c type III only, and 20c type I.

Surinam, 1873 : $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 5, 10, 25 and 50c on bluish paper, perf. small holes.

The Unpaid, 1885 issue, was shown complete in all known types with one exception, viz : 10c type II.

Unpaid, 1892-96 : three types each of $2\frac{1}{2}$, 10 and 25c ; types I and III only of 5c and 10c.

Class I.—Division B.

Special collections of Holland and Colonies, used only.

Jhr. C. Ph. L. v. Kinchot.—*Silver gilt medal.*

The used Holland included 1852 first issue, a block of four each 5, 10^c and 15^c, two strips of three 5c, and one each ditto of 10 and 15c.

The 1864 issue included a strip of three of each value.

1867 : this issue was very well shown and divided into the different types and perfs.

Perf. 10½x10, 10c and 15c type I; 5, 10, 15, 20c type II; and a very fine strip of five 5c ditto. Among the 5c was a strip of three, one of the stamps being of type I, and the others of type II; also a block of 12, showing the two types *se tenant*.

1869-70 : blocks of four of all values.

The remaining issues and Unpaid were adequately represented by singles, strips and blocks.

Dutch Indies, 1864 : one single 10c only and a strip of ten and block of twelve ditto.

1868 : single, strip of six and block of four, 10c lake.

The Unpaid letter stamps, 1845-46 issue, included a specimen of No. 48, showing the error "Maill" in "Land-Mail."

Unpaid, 1874-76, included a superb pair and strip of three 5c ochre.

Curacao, 1873 : 2½, 3, 5, 10, 25 and 50c bluish paper.

1895 : 2½ on 10c ultramarine, inverted surcharge, and ditto with double surcharge; 2½ on 30c grey also double surcharge.

The Unpaid were very complete, and contained in this exhibit were the usual number of strips of three and blocks of four.

Surinam, 1873, first issue : 2½, 5, 10, 25, and 50c on bluish paper. This set on white and the succeeding one was shown in singles of most varieties of perf., and also a number of blocks and strips.

1892 : 2½c black and orange, horizontal pair, imperf. between, blocks of four ditto showing double perfs. down centre, and vertical pair ditto doubly perforated on left. These double perfs. were mounted on gold paper, a very good way of showing them up.

Unpaid, 1885, Types I, II, and III, of all eight values, and type IV of the 10, 25, and 40c.

H. H. J. Schäfer.—*Silver medal.*

The Holland included a fine range of shades of the first and second issues.

1867, perf. 10½x10 : both types of the 15c, the second type being a superb specimen on bleuté paper.

25c dark violet, perf. 13-14, the only copy in the exhibition. This was really the rarest Dutch stamp in the whole exhibition, and I was informed that only one other copy is known to exist.

1867 : two copies of the 5c and one each 10c and 20c imperf. with large margins.

1869-70 : 1c green and 2c, imperforate.

The remaining issues were well shown in good ranges of shades, including a page of freaks, and errors of perforation of the ½ and 1c, 1876.

1891-94 : The shades of this issue included a number of palpable fades and chemical changelings.

The 5c yellow (so-called error of color), was shown used on half of original envelope.

Unpaid, 1881 issue, all four types complete.

The blocks of four of this exhibit were a fine lot, and included 1852 three shades of 5c, two of 15c, and block of six 10c.

1864 : two of 5c and one of 10c, the 15c was wanting in this condition.

1867 : 15, 20, 50c, block of six 25c, 5c perf. 10½x10.

The later issues and Unpaid were practically complete in this state. The strips and pairs contained a fine lot of the first three issues, etc.

Unpaid, 1870, two pairs of 5c brown on yellow (No. 101a), and a strip of three 5c deep brown on yellow.

Dutch Indies, 1870-86 : 2c red brown, 50c and 2½g, imperforate, with fair margins. A number of so-called shades of this issue might well have been left out.

The numerous blocks of four included 10c, 1864, and 10c, 1868, also the following values of the 1870-74 issue, small holes perf. 13-14 : 10c, 50c, 2½g, and block of six 20c.

Unpaid, 1874-76 : superb block of four 5c ochre in a very deep shade, used on piece of original.

The following were prominent among the strips of three :

1864 : 10c (two); 1868 : 10c; 1870-74 : 10c, strip of four 50c, and strip of six 2½g, all small holes perf., 13-14. The 1874-76, 5c ochre Unpaid was not represented by a strip.

Curacao and Surinam were shown almost complete in singles, blocks and strips. Among the latter country I noticed an imperforate pair of the 2½c black and orange 1892.

[To be continued.]

Notes on the Stamps of Portugal.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON ON MAY 25TH,
1900, BY M. P. CASTLE.

From *London Philatelist*.
(Continued from page 211.)

ISSUE II. FEBRUARY 1ST, 1855. DOM PEDRO V.



This issue, which, as first printed, is generally known as the "straight-hair," consists, like that preceding, of four values—5, 25, 50, and 100 reis—and was also engraved by Mr. Borga Freire, and manufactured at the Mint in Lisbon. The gum is uniformly of a rather yellowish tint, but the paper varies, as in the precedent issue, though perhaps not quite so markedly, notably in the 50 and 100 reis. The 5 reis is of course well known to exist in types, of which five have long been accepted; but for some time I held the opinion that there was a sixth, and after discussion with other collectors, notably in the Berlin Society, I have arrived at the conclusion that the differences apparent in the "sixth type" were simply due to variations in the amount of ink used or the pressure applied in printing. I may here say that in the cases of embossed stamps apparent deviations that might readily be accepted in the case of line-engraved stamps must be carefully and even doubtlessly examined, as the amount of ink *cum* pressure applied will frequently very much increase or decrease the breadth of the white relief portions of the die, and present the appearance of die variations. The most salient feature to be regarded is the relative direction of any two given lines or points taken in conjunction, and not on their individual record alone. The differences in these five types are well known, and need no description here; but I may say that, *as in all subsequent cases*, I have never found two die varieties *se tenant*. It would therefore seem that in all cases no frame was set up that did not consist of reduplications of the same matrix. A *quondam* pair of these stamps (5 reis) is shown in my collection, and my remarks hereon are borne out by the fact that this pair, and a limited number of unused specimens that were recently unearthed, are all of the same die variety, and I have every reason to believe emanated from the same fragment of a sheet.

Turning to the 25 reis, the two varieties have become now generally known, but the differences are pointed out as being due to the pearls or size of the lettering only. These two stamps are, in effect, made from entirely different dies, head and all. On close examination, frame, network, pearls, lettering, size, and position of the head (noting relative propinquity to the pearls), will all be found to be entirely different, and it is clear that these two were created as entirely separate dies. I cannot say as yet which

came first, or whether they were in simultaneous use. The variety with the larger lettering, which I call Die I., is found on thick and thin paper, while Die II. (in my experience) occurs only on the latter, and I have the former stamp used in conjunction with a Dona Maria—100 reis; but, as I have previously shown, the extended concurrent use of these two issues renders them a testimony of but slender import. The reprint is from Die I., which also may mean little. Die II. unused had always been in my experience a scarce stamp until I found a little nest, and I believe it is practically as rare as the 5 reis. The alignment of the stamps on the sheet, as will be seen, is very irregular; but as regards the ink employed, the impressions are more even, varying far less in shade than in the case of the Queen Maria issue.

SYNOPSIS.

ISSUE II. FEBRUARY 1ST, 1855. DOM PEDRO V.

Thin Paper.

5 reis, dark reddish brown; five types.	<i>Thick Paper.</i>
25 reis, blue; Type I.	
" dark blue; Type I.	
" " Type II.	
50 reis, yellow-green shades. " blue-green "	
100 reis, lilac "	

5 reis, dark reddish brown'; Types?
25 " blue; Type I.
50 " yellow-green shades.
100 " lilac.

ISSUE III. MAY, 1856. DOM PEDRO V.



Two values only were issued with the "curly hair"; but though these two stamps, 5 and 25 reis, are frequently classed with the preceding issue, they are really totally unlike, and are in effect both from entirely different dies from those of their predecessors. Of the 5 reis I have little to say, except, perhaps, to point out that the red-brown and yellow-brown shades, which are really rare stamps unused in fine condition, all occur on the thin paper, while all the subsequent shades and printings are on thicker paper, although in some cases it varies very considerably. The gum is generally yellowish and of good adhesive quality, but is occasionally found in a brown tone. The bright bistre-brown, generally seen nowadays unused, is probably the latest printing, of which apparently but few were issued, and the remainder stock was disposed of to collectors. The 25r, blue, presents many features of interest. There are two well known types, the second of which appeared the following year (1857) in rose, being generally designated as "with coarser background." With the exception of the head, however, the stamp is from a different die. In Type I the outer frame is far thicker, the network is of an entirely varying texture, formed practically of fine equidistant threads, and the inscriptions have differently shaped letters and figures. This stamp

would seem to have been comparatively little used, and has always been a very rare stamp unobliterated. I have not found it on the thin paper.

The appearance of a number of unused specimens of Die II a year or so since, a sheet of which is submitted, led me to regard these stamps at first with some suspicion, and I examined them carefully with a view to seeing if they were reprints. I then discovered that there were minor varieties in some of the 25 reis, and I believe I fixed upon three such. In October last Mr. O. Wasserman, a fellow-member of the Berlin Philatelic Club and an able and experienced Philatelist, wrote me stating that he had discovered five varieties of type, as also variations in the rose printings (1857) of the same stamp, and enclosing a number of used specimens duly typed. We then mutually examined a considerable quantity of these stamps, and after comparing notes, determined that we had found four varieties of the blue and four or more of the rose. Mr. Wasserman has now published a paper hereon in the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* of April 23rd, 1900, in which he expounds the latest phase of his investigations and gives illustrations of the following types :—

25r blue. Varieties 1, 2, 3, 4.
" rose " 3, 4, 5, 6.

I find I am not quite in agreement with him, but the differences are so small that we may yet readily come together. My collection shows :

25r blue. Varieties 1, 2, 3, 4.
" rose " 2, 3, 5, 6.

In the article mentioned these differences are shown by enlarged reproductions of the differing frameworks ; but I regret that their want of clearness makes me unable to see wherein our divergence lies. It is, however, very doubtful if the last word hereon has been written, and it is sufficient for the moment to denote the existence of at least four varieties of both colors. It is evident that, having regard to the great postal demand for the 25 reis, a reduplication of plates was necessitated, and in preparing the fresh matrices slight modifications were introduced, and, possibly to remove traces of damage in course of reproduction, a few fresh lines were introduced. These variations are nearly always in the lower portion of the frame immediately below the "5" and "E" of the bottom inscription, and where in one or two cases they occur above, are directly over the first "R" and the "E" of "CORREIO." It is difficult to describe these *minutiae*, but they will readily be observed in the stamps themselves. In the blue stamp in "Types" I and II the differences are small ("Type" II seemingly being very rare); "Type" III has the left lower portion between the "5" and the "R" entirely cross-hatched, and is the commonest variety referred to previously as having turned up. When I was examining these stamps in the sheet on their first acquisition by me, I noticed that the "2" had no color on its left arm, that the head of the "5" was thicker, and the "I" of "REIS" was uneven in the centre coloring. I noticed that these varieties were constant not only in the sheet but in other loose specimens, and the fact that the other stamps I had of this value had none of these characteristics led me at first to suspect that these might be reprints. I have not seen this variety used, but there are two or three of my specimens evidently of older origin and a different printing, and I believe with Mr. Wasserman that these stamps formed portion of a remainder. "Type" IV. in this stamp varies from "Types" I. and II. below. In the rose stamp we find so far no "Type" I., but "Types" II. and III. repeated.

"Type" IV. Mr. Wasserman apparently has, and "Types" V. and VI. present also fresh varieties of the network below the lower inscription, and have not been seen in the blue stamp. I may add that there are also breaks in the outer frame and defects in the figures or letters that seem constant respectively to each variety, and by which, after practice, the varying "types" can readily be detected. It is curious that the reprints should in both colors be from the first Plate I., *i.e.* Die I., with the fine background, a circumstance which speaks strongly in favor of the other varieties being originals.

ISSUE IV. May, 1856. DOM PEDRO V.

<i>Thin paper.</i>	<i>Thick paper.</i>
5 reis, red-brown.	5 reis, chestnut-brown.
" yellow-brown.	" dark brown.
" dull brown.	" warm brown.
" dark brown.	
25 reis, blue ; Die I.	25 reis, blue ; Die I.
" " II.(four varieties).	" " II. (four varieties)
" dark blue.	" dark blue "

ISSUE V. 1857. DOM PEDRO V.

25 reis, pale rose shades.	25 reis, pale rose shades.
" deep " "	" deep " "

(four varieties).

Note.—The differences of paper, "thick" and "thin," are less marked than in the early issues, and can be practically disregarded except by the "extra specialist"!

(To be continued.)



The Re-Engraved 25c Jubilee of Switzerland.

Translated from the *Revue Philatélique Belge*.

The question as to whether or not this stamp is to be recognized as having been in use, has agitated the philatelists of Switzerland. Some maintain that it was in use and others affirm the contrary. All appear to have a personal interest in the sides which they occupy in the discussion. The issue, if there was an issue, was surrounded by curious circumstances which it will be well to recall, if for no other purpose than to put a quietus on the speculation which is rife in this stamp at the moment.

The 5c re-engraved has been in current use all over Switzerland since last October ; the 10c re-engraved was in use in the third postal district in December of last year. The 25c was re-engraved and a second printing was made, but as the sale of this value was much smaller than that of the 5 and 10c there remained, in December of last year, a sufficient stock of the original type, and the postal authorities decided that this re-engraved 25c should not be placed in use. This does not appear to be denied by any one. However, it is just here that the affair begins to become involved, as it cannot be denied that one-quarter of the printing, or about one thousand specimens, passed into the hands of a limited number of collectors of the capital city. It is known that Jean has fifty specimens, Pierre one hundred, Louis fifty, etc., and that Jean-Jacques has been wild because Pierre has more than he and Jean-Pierre has been quite sick because he has none at all.

Those interested maintain that some were sold at a post office in the city of Berne, but it is not probable that the place mentioned was the source of supply. A prudent silence was maintained in regard to this. This is possible but not proven, and we know for a certainty that one of the holders obtained them from high postal authorities and we have no doubt that the others had access to the same source. *But, until proof to the contrary is adduced, we maintain that not a single specimen of the 25c re-engraved was sold from the post office window*, but that all, absolutely all, are in the hands of collectors or speculators. The fact that—thanks to their friendship with high officials—some amateurs were able to obtain them, might justify their classing them as postage stamps which were actually in use.

The holders maintain that, having paid 25 centimes each, they had by this fact obtained legal currency. This is true, but, on the other hand, they have obtained them solely by favor and it remains to be seen what importance the public will attach to the facts which have now been stated.

The holders have been careful to pass some specimens through the mails, and triumphantly will show you the 25c re-engraved on entire letters. This proves absolutely nothing, as the postal administration did not think it necessary to inform all its employees that the Jubilee stamp had been re-engraved. The first time that we purchased any of the retouches, a clerk of the post office asked us in regard to the difference between the two varieties. As far as he was concerned, it appeared to be only a better impression.

Further light may be shed upon the subject of the use of the stamp referred to, but, for the present, it is well to warn collectors in regard to the speculation which has taken place in this stamp. The holders evidently intend to make a good slice out of the transaction, and they are already asking 100 francs apiece. They reason as follows : In view of the fact that there

were 36,000 double Genevas, it is evident that the 25c re-engraved is worth 36 times as much, or about 25,000 francs, and he is selling the stamp for 100 francs, practically giving it away for nothing.

The facts stated are true, but the double Geneva was used 56 years ago and performed service in all only three months; besides, 95 per cent of those used have been destroyed, and it is a stamp far more interesting than a modern re-engraving, obtained purely by favor. We give below the reply of the general post office to our request for information on the subject of the 25c Jubilee, re-engraved:

BERNE, May 11, 1901.

NO. 919,809.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SWISS POST OFFICE.
GENERAL DIRECTION.

MR. J. JAQUIER, EDITOR OF THE SCHWEIZERBRIEFMARKEN-ZEITUNG.

MORGES.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your request for information, I have the honor to inform you that the postal administration did not place on sale a single specimen of the 25c of the Jubilee of the Universal Postal Union, of the printing made after the retouching of the plates.

Yours, etc.,

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL, LUTZ.



1902 Catalogue.

"Advance Sheets" of the new Catalogue will be ready for delivery soon. Dealers particularly will find these sheets of great use in enabling them to prepare their stock for sale so as to be in readiness for the next season's business.

It is not the intention in issuing the new edition to disturb in any way the numbering or arrangement which exists in the present edition.

The changes in prices will be such as the state of the market requires, and will be made wherever we believe either the supply or the demand warrants advance or decline. It sometimes happens that there is a sudden influx of stamps upon the market, which if continued would make it best to reduce catalogue prices, but which we believe to be temporary and therefore we do not change our valuations. Such, for instance, is the case with the 1896 issue of Hayti.

Our information is that the lots recently offered at reduced prices are of stamps which were paid to government clerks in settlement for salaries due them. These were discounted and have therefore come upon the market at reduced prices. The supply, however, is limited, and the stamps being out of use it seems as well to let the catalogue prices stand as they are, especially as they are not high.

Some of those who read our remarks in the July number of this journal may have supposed our departure from the regular methods of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company to be much greater than it actually is. It has always been possible for one desiring the best specimen in our possession to secure it at the Catalogue price. Our facilities also for securing stamps has made it possible to furnish fine specimens of all ordinary and many extraordinary stamps at catalogue price less our regular discount. We have, however, large numbers of good specimens which we are now willing to sell to collectors at prices which are concessions from those formerly asked by us.

It is our intention, as rapidly as possible to mount a large number of stamps in stock books in such a way as to show to collectors several stamps of each catalogue number or variety having prices affixed corresponding with their quality and condition. These books will be so arranged that responsible collectors can secure from us on approval selections covering the stamps of any countries in which they may be specially interested.

We shall have these books ready for sale purposes about the time of the issuing of the new catalogue.

American Collectors Company.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

November, 1897.

The American Collectors Company has issued a new circular covering certain facts in its history and stating as fully as possible the present position and relations of the consolidated companies. We publish it in full for the information of our readers.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$450,000.

All Shares are fully paid and non-assessable, and no liability attaches to Shareholders.

Board of Directors.

A. W. Batchelder.	Henry L. Calman.	Geo. Crawford Capen.
E. M. Carpenter.	Edward H. Fallows.	Alex. Holland.
Webster Knight.	John N. Luff.	Joseph S. Rich.
Sam. R. Simmons, Jr.		A. C. Wall.

Officers.

George Crawford Capen, President.	Alex. Holland, Vice-President.
Sam. R. Simmons, Jr., Secretary.	Joseph S. Rich, Treasurer.

Attorney.

Edward H. Fallows.

Registrar of Stock.

New York Security & Trust Company.

This Company is the sole owner of the entire stock in trade and business of the Scott Stamp & Coin Company of 18 East 23rd Street, New York, and the New England Stamp Company of 21 and 27 Bromfield Street Boston, Mass.

The Capital Stock is divided into two classes of shares:

1. Stock, par value \$100.00 a share, preferred as to dividends, which are cumulative, to the extent of 6 per cent., payable quarterly,	\$300,000
2. Common Stock, par value \$1.00 a share,	150,000
Total,	\$450,000

Our Object.—To secure Stamps for Collectors at the lowest possible prices.

PLAN AND SCOPE.

The idea with which the American Collectors Company was founded was two-fold. It was intended in the first place to furnish to American Collectors an opportunity to secure stamps at the lowest possible prices. With this end in view we give to our shareholders a *special 10 per cent. discount* from all amounts remitted to us by them. It was also desired, in the second place, to provide for our shareholders a certain and profitable means of investment in stamps. It is generally recognized by collectors that it is impossible for them to make large purchases of stamps with the idea of profit in so doing. The difficulty is not in buying stamps at low prices, for opportunities

to do this come to every one, but the trouble is that it is impossible for collectors to dispose of their purchases at a profit. The American Collectors Company was intended to be, and is, a means whereby collectors may make profitable investments in stamps. With this end in view its shares were offered to collectors throughout the country and the large number who are now members of the Company show a great appreciation of the opportunity which has been given.

HISTORY.

The American Collectors Company was incorporated November 15, 1897, with a nominal capital of \$100,000 divided into 100,000 shares of a par value of one dollar each. Its shares were offered at par and enough were subscribed so that business was begun January 1, 1898. The Company purchased at this time the stocks of stamps belonging to Wm. P. Brown and the National Stamp Company. April 1, 1898, a purchase was made of the large and fine stock of stamps owned by Messrs. R. F. Albrecht Co., who had always been noted as possessing an exceedingly fine accumulation. This was the beginning of good business for the Company. Earnings were excellent, and increased every month, so that the first dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was paid on the capital stock six months later. This dividend rate has been continued without intermission. The earnings of the Company, all expenses paid, have always been at the rate of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. upon the capital stock outstanding, and the surplus earnings have gone to increase the value of the stock of stamps.

The Directors of the Company decided that it would be for the best interests of our stockholders to continue to develop, and as the Scott Stamp and Coin Company was for sale, the project of its purchase was presented to the stockholders at a special meeting called for the purpose June 24, 1901.

The New England Stamp Company of Boston expressed a desire to be included in the consolidation. A full statement of the condition and earnings of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company having been made to the meeting, the stockholders present, personally, or by proxy, voted unanimously to issue the capital stock necessary to purchase these companies.

This involved the increase of the common stock from \$100,000 to \$150,000, in shares of a par value of \$1.00 each, and the issue of \$300,000 of stock in shares of a par value of \$100.00 each, preferred as to dividends to the amount of six per cent. per annum.

The owners of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company received \$200,000 of the preferred stock and \$50,000 of the common stock in exchange for one million dollars worth of stamps at catalogue value, in a good retail stock, also the copyrights and plates of albums and catalogue and the good-will of the business.

The New England Stamp Company received \$100,000 of the preferred stock and \$50,000 of the common stock in exchange for their stock in trade and the good-will of their business.

The success of the above plan was guaranteed by an underwriting syndicate. The original owners of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company and the New England Stamp Company, while willing to hold large blocks of stock of the American Collectors Company, desired also to obtain part cash.

The underwriting syndicate, aside from the part taken in it by the dealers whose stocks have been purchased, was composed solely of members of the American Collectors Company.

This syndicate agreed to take whatever portion of the preferred and common stock the owners desire to sell, which may be in the hands of the

New York Security and Trust Company, July 1st, 1902, at a price slightly below that at which it is offered to the public. Thus the success of the plan was guaranteed and the American Collectors Company came into full possession of the consolidated companies July 1, 1901.

The Directors of the American Collectors Company then decided, largely because of the great value of the good-will of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company and the New England Stamp Company, to retire from stamp business as soon as possible, and have all transactions of this nature carried on in the names of these companies.

OUR SHARES AS AN INVESTMENT.

The present earnings, to say nothing of future prospects, render the shares of the American Collectors Company an exceedingly promising investment. We consider the Company worth at least \$600,000, for upon this sum the net earnings of the separate companies were over 10 per cent. during last year. The preferred stock, however, can receive no more than 6 per cent. dividends.

Therefore with net earnings,	\$60,000
Dividend on preferred stock,	18,000
There is left,	 \$42,000

This is 28 per cent. on the \$150,000 of the common stock with the prospect of even greater earnings under consolidation.

This allows for regular dividends on the common stock and the establishment of a sinking fund for the gradual retirement of the preferred stock, and the final ownership of the whole property by the common stockholders.

The preferred stock when drawn for payment cannot be purchased at a price less than par.

Therefore the offer which the syndicate is making to investors at the present time is a particularly advantageous one.

The cost of one share of preferred stock is \$85.00. Six per cent. on the par value of \$100.00 makes the rate paid about 7 per cent. on the money invested.

The bonus of twenty shares common stock at the present selling price of \$1.25, is worth	\$25.00
When the preferred stock is drawn for payment at par the cash bonus over cost will be	15.00

Making the profit on each share purchased	\$40.00
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It is also to be remembered that the common stock will certainly be worth much more than \$1.25 a share whenever any considerable proportion of the preferred stock has been drawn for payment.

This preferred stock would not be offered at a price below par by its owners if it were not for the considerable amount which must be placed as quickly as possible. They retain as a permanent investment \$120,000 out of the \$300,000 issued, and all connected with the Company regard this stock as an absolutely safe, "gilt-edged" investment. The Directors of the American Collectors Company have, therefore, the utmost confidence in recommending it to all having money to invest.

The New York Security and Trust Company is managing the affairs of the syndicate and acts as the Registrar of our stock. This is one of New York's foremost financial institutions with deposits exceeding \$37,000,000.

Present holders who desire to have their stock registered by this Company should send their certificates to the American Collectors Company, which will attend to the matter and return them as soon as possible.

The object of registration is to prevent an over issue of stock under any circumstances. It adds greatly to the safety of a stock investment, and we advise all shareholders to have their stock registered. The Company pays the expense.

ADVANTAGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

A special discount of 10 per cent. from the amount of their bills has always been given to members of the American Collectors Company, and this is allowed on all retail purchases of stamps made from the Scott Stamp and Coin Company or the New England Stamp Company. Shareholder's special discount will not apply to albums or catalogues as we sell these at wholesale and must maintain the prices in order to protect the retailer.

The prices at which stamps are sold by these companies are as low as those which are made by any dealers for stamps of the same class and quality.

The large stock which is now offered to collectors makes the special advantages of membership in the American Collectors Company very evident.

To state these fully—a member of the American Collectors Company can buy stamps of our companies as low as he can of any one else. He has 10 per cent. special shareholder's discount ; he gets 10 per cent. annual interest on the money that he invests. The 10 per cent. special deduction brings him an amount of money proportioned to the amount of his purchases, and the 10 per cent. interest on his shares give him a large return on whatever money he may invest. He is buying of himself and reaps all the benefit of the profits which are made by his own Company. In other words the American Collectors Company is a co-operative concern which secures for its members all the advantages which can accrue from connection with such a Company

AMERICAN COLLECTORS COMPANY,
CRAWFORD CAPEN, *President.*





BRITISH NEW GUINEA.—We copy the following from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*:

"The descriptive guide to the Queensland Court of the Glasgow Exhibition contains the following note (p. 18) :

'68. Philatelists will be interested in this exhibit, as it not only contains all the stamps of the Colony of Queensland, which will shortly disappear when the new issue by the Commonwealth takes their place, but it also includes the most recent stamps of the British Empire, those lately issued by the Government of the Crown Colony of British New Guinea. These bear the impression of a native boat or proa, with double crescent-shaped sails, full of warriors, proceeding up one of the rivers of New Guinea, probably the Mambare. It is doubtful if any one in Glasgow possesses one of these stamps.'

"In connection with this notice, Mr. John Muir writes us :

"There is exhibited at the Queensland Court of the present Glasgow Exhibition a set of stamps which I am unable to find chronicled in any of my papers and possibly the description of them may be of interest to you. The following are the values and colors, the native boat in the center being in black in all the values :

$\frac{1}{2}d$	green and black
1d	red "
2d	purple "
$2\frac{1}{2}d$	ultramarine "
4d	dark brown "
6d	dark green "
1s	orange "

"They are all obleng and resemble in size some of the North Borneo pictorials.

"There is also a 1d post card with the same type of stamp printed in red on buff card, and a $1\frac{1}{2}d$ post card with stamp in indigo on buff card."



BULGARIA.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us the current 5s unpaid letter stamp on paper watermarked with parts of letters. We are unable, at present, to determine whether this indicates a change in the paper used for the Bulgarian stamps or is merely a paper-makers watermark.



PANAMA.—We have found pairs of the 5 and 10 centavos of the 1887 issue, imperforate vertically.



SANTANDER.—We have found in our stock a pair of the one centavo of the current issue, imperforate horizontally between.

TOLIMA.—We have the 5 centavos of the current issue, perforated both 12 and 13½.



COSTA RICA.—The Boston correspondent of the *Weekly Philatelic Era* has been shown a pair of the 20 centavos of 1892, imperforate vertically.



CURACAO.—Several of our contemporaries now state that the 1gl 50c, surcharged on the 2gl 50c of Holland, has finally been issued. We have had specimens of this stamp for over a year, but they came from Berne lots and probably represented the specimens distributed when the stamps were received in Curacao, long before it was intended to place them in use.

At the same time, we also received the 25c, surcharged on the Holland stamp of the same value, which we presume will soon be placed in issue.



FRANCE.—Numerous minor varieties have been chronicled in the stamps of the current issue, the most important being the existence of two types of the values from 10 to 50 centimes. In the first printings, separate plates were made for each value, the numerals being inserted in each plate, the result being that the stamps were printed in one impression. Later on it was deemed advisable to use the same plate for the different values, for the central design, and to resort to a second impression in order to impress the different numerals. These two varieties can generally be distinguished by the fact that, in the later printings, the color of the numerals is somewhat different from that of the remainder of the stamp.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie has now received the following on transparent paper : 2c, 5c, 10c (second type), 15c, 20c, 25c (first and second types).

Imperforate : 3c, 10c (second type), 15c, 25c (second type).



FRENCH OFFICES IN CHINA.—The *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* has received four surcharges on the current 25 centimes stamps, the surcharged values being respectively, 2, 4, 6 and 16c.

It appears that these stamps were found several months ago in the Legation at Pekin, but the correspondent of our contemporary is unable to give the why and wherefore of this provisional issue.



GERMAN EMPIRE.—Several of our contemporaries have chronicled a provisional 3pf stamp, made by cutting in half the 5pf of the current issue and surcharging each half "3PF" in violet.

It is said that the necessity for this provisional arose from a lack of 3pf stamps on board the S. S. Vinetta. This new comer, in our opinion, is worthy of passing notice and nothing more.



SIRMOOR.—It is stated that on November 1st the special issues for this state will cease, the postal system of India being introduced.



NEWFOUNDLAND.—We copy the following from the *Weekly Philatelic Era*:

"It has been several months since anything new could be charged up against Newfoundland. In the following letter from Mr. J. H. Jost there must be grains of truth that time will verify. I am very grateful to Mr. Jost for this early information :

'I have just been informed (Aug. 19), that the present issue 1c green Newfoundland, is almost entirely exhausted and as the new supply ordered this time from England has not yet arrived, and the chances are it will not for some time, the government will have to surcharge the 2 and 3c stamps till the new issue arrives. I get my information from my father who is at present constructing a government building at St. Johns.'"



NEW ZEALAND.—The *Australian Philatelist* is informed by a correspondent that one sheet of the one penny Universal stamp, of the local printing, was issued imperforate vertically.



UNITED STATES.—We have received three new varieties of the Postal Telegraph stamps.

Telegraph stamps.

Perforated.

1900, blue

1901, green

Official, black on magenta (1900)

BRAZIL.—The *Monthly Journal* has received a 10 reis unpaid letter stamp in the current type.

Unpaid letter stamp.

Perforated.

19 or dark blue

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We copy the following from the *Monthly Journal*:

"A correspondent has shown us a specimen of the 1d. of the Transvaal surcharged, like the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. already chronicled, for use at Vryburg after that place had been recaptured from the Boers. Our correspondent obtained his specimen from Mr. W. Vernon Johnstone, who issued these stamps, and who informed him that 200 of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d and sixty of the 1d were overprinted."

Adhesive stamp.

Surcharged "V. R. SPECIAL POST."
1p carmine and green.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—We have received a provisional 5c envelope, the current envelope of 12c being the victim in this case. It appears that, owing to a change in rate, the occasion for a 12c postal value no longer existed, and in order to dispose of the stock on hand the present surcharge was resorted to.

Envelope.

Provisional issue.

Red surcharge.

5c on 12c dark blue on cream

CHILE.—The *Montreal Philatelist* chronicles a 30c value in the current type.

It also states that the postal administration of Chile is not satisfied with the stamps supplied by Waterlow & Sons, and has contracted with the American Bank Note Co. for a new supply to be ready in September.

Adhesive stamp.

Rouletted.

30c orange

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—We have now received the provisional 1 and 2c stamps, in relation to which we published a decree in the last number of the JOURNAL.

The stamps are very rough engravings, printed in sheets of one hundred. Each horizontal strip of five is surcharged in violet ink with a double rectangle, 85mm. long, containing the letter "s" repeated fifteen times. This surcharge is not quite the full width of the five stamps surcharged, so that, while in the three central specimens it runs across the entire stamp, it covers somewhat less than half of the width of the extreme right and left hand stamps. There appear to be two varieties of this hand-stamp,—one having three horizontal lines at the bottom and the other only two. There are also two smaller hand-stamps, one 33mm. long and containing three letters "s", and the other 23mm. long, and containing a single "s". These smaller hand stamps appear to have been applied to stamps which had been missed by the large surcharge. Among the stamps received by us we have also found a varieties, which we list below:

Adhesive stamps.



Provisional issue.

Rough perf.

1c black

Variety: Without surcharge.

2c black on rose

Variety: Imperf. horizontally.

Variety: Imperforate.

PANAMA.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* announces a new registration stamp, in the same type as the issue of 1900.

Registration stamp.

Perforated.

10c red brown

COREA.—We have received the current 2cn re-engraved, the figures and words of value in the corners being now enclosed in circles instead of squares. We have also received three high values of the current series.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated.

2cn blue

50ch olive green and pink

1 wen rose, black and blue

2 " purple and yellow green

French Offices in Canton.—The 15 centimes stamp, which first appeared on the 15 centimes blue of Indo China, has now been replaced by a surcharge on the 15 centimes gray.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.
Red surcharge.
15c gray

GREAT BRITAIN.—Alfred Smith & Son's *Monthly Circular* states that the current 6 penny stamp has appeared with the surcharge "ARMY OFFICIAL."

Official stamp.

Surcharged "ARMY OFFICIAL."
Perforated.
Watermarked Crown.
6p violet on rose

HONG KONG.—We have now received the 4c stamp printed in carmine rose.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.
Perf. 14.
4s carmine rose

Les Béla.—The *Monthly Circular* states that a stamp of an entirely new type has reached Europe. We shall illustrate the type later on.

Adhesive stamp.

Rough pin perf.
ra black on red

Italian Offices in Crete.—We have received the 25 centesimi stamp of the current issue of Italy, surcharged "LA CANEA—I PIASTRA I."

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown.
Perforated.
Black surcharge.
1 pia on 25c blue

Italian Offices in Tripoli.—We have received from a correspondent the 25 centimes of the new issue of Italy surcharged, in two lines, "BENGASI—I PIASTRA I". Bengasi (English Benghazi) is a city in Tripoli.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown.
Perforated.
Black surcharge.
1 pia on 25c blue

JAMAICA.—In our last number we announced a contemplated change in the one penny Jubilee stamp, and the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* has now received a specimen of the new comer from Mr. Philipp Kosack.

Adhesive stamp.

Perf. 14.
Watermarked Crown and C. C.
1p bright red and blue black

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Australian *Philatelist* has been shown a copy of the 2 pence of 1862, watermarked double-lined "1". The stamp is of the same shade as those watermarked double-lined "2" and double-lined "5", but is on very thin paper with slight traces of brownish gum.

Adhesive stamp.

1862 issue.
Watermarked double-lined "1".
2p blue

SERVIA.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* has received a 5 paras green in the same type as the 3 and 5 dinars, recently announced, although somewhat smaller in size.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.
5pa green

SEYCHELLES.—A correspondent of the *Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* announces that, owing to a shortage

in 3c stamps, thirty thousand of the 36c were surcharged with that value, and that almost at once a high price was asked for the specimens. It would appear that the demand for 3c stamps was not very pressing, as the provisional issue was sold out on the first day of sale.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional Issue.

Watermarked?

Perforated.

3c on 36c

Federated Malay States.—We have received three of the higher values for the new series.

The *Monthly Circular* had received a new envelope and several new postal cards, the stamp being of the same type as the lower values of the new issues.

Adhesive stamps.



Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated.

1d green and yellow-green

2d " " carmine

5d " " ultramarine

Registration envelope.

Size 134x83 mm.

5c blue

Postal cards.

1c green on buff

1x1c green on buff

3c carmine on buff

3x3c carmine on buff

VICTORIA.—Mr. Fred Hagen has sent us a number of new issues for this country. The designs and colors

are similar to many of the stamps chronicled in our April number, but the word "POSTAGE" has been added to each.

The 2 pence, 9 pence and 5 shillings did not reach us in time for illustration in this number.

Adhesive stamps.



Watermarked V. and Crown.

Perforated.

½p blue green

1½p red on yellow

2p purple, type A27, inscribed "POSTAGE" at each side

3p brown orange

4p bistre

6p emerald green

9p rose, type A18, inscribed "POSTAGE" under the bust.

1sh yellow orange

2sh blue on pink

5sh blue and vermillion, type A17, "POSTAGE" inserted before "FIVE SHILLINGS".

ZANZIBAR—Mr Philipp Kossack has shown the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* two values of the current set in new colors, as well as a new envelope.

*Adhesive stamps.
Perforated.*

Watermarked Flowers, 4 mm. apart
1a carmine and red
4½a blue black and red
Envelope.
Size 140x78 mm.
1a red on white

Staten Island Philatelic Society.

The 213th meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society was held at Ohliger's Hotel, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y., on August 20th, 1901.

The meeting was called to order at 8:25 p. m. The following members were present: President, J. W. Sittig in the chair; Messrs. Oscar Dejonge, John A. Kleemann, Alfred R. Richter, and Robert Lehman; as guest, Mr. Lloyd Leslie of Keyport, N. J., attended the meeting.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted.

The Executive Committee having reported favorably upon the nomination of Mr. Aldred, the gentleman was unanimously elected an active member of the Society.

Among the journals received for the library were several numbers of the *Monthly Circular* from Messrs Alfred Smith & Son.

After adjournment Mr. Dejonge showed his superb complete collection of Haytian stamps, as well as his Holland and colonies, which latter is rapidly nearing completion. The members congratulated Mr. Dejonge on the tasteful arrangement of his stamps.

Next meeting Sept. 17th, 1901.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Secretary.*



